OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. MINTH STREET,

PENNSTEVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By the President of the United States. By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE,
President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the
scotions and parts of sections of land, all bearing
the old numbers, which remain to the United
States, within air miles on each side of the line of
the Mobile and Ohie River railroad, in the States
of Alabama and Mi. iselppi, subject to double the
minimum price of the public lands, as provided by
the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the
following land offices, in the States of Alabama
and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit: nated, to wit:
At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alaba

ma, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above re-ferred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meri

Townships one and two, of range one.
Townships one, two, three, and four, of range

Townships one two, three, four and fi secon, of range four.

Townships three, four, five, six, a range five. Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and

South of the base line and west of the principal meri-

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range Townships one, two, three, four, and five, o.

Townships one, two, and three, of range three.
Township one, of range four.
South of the base line and east of the principal mer

Townships three and four, of range one.
At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same state, commencing on Monday, the tweifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above refixed to, as are situated in the undermentioned turnships to mile.

North of the base line and west of the principal me Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty,

range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit: North of the base line and west of the principal me ridian in the southern surveying district.

Township twenty one, of range four.
At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections; being the edd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctan meridian.

meridian.

Townships eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineleen, and twenty, of range fifteen.

Townships eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and nineleen, of range seventeen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and eixteen, of range eighteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range niesteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twenty sixth

At the land omce at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twenty such day of September next, for the disposal of such sec-tions and parts of sections, being the old numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermen-tioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw me

Township four, of range thirteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.

Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range seven-

rips five, eix, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May. A. D. 1865.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the railroad grant.

Under act of Coppress, appreved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad herein-before mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the final alletment of the alternate sections to the said railroad. There fore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternaters.

the alternate sections to the said railroad. There fore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor. Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proctamation of the President, applications will be received for the purpose.

**Vorth of the base line and west of the fourth principal township five, of capturer of section therein township five, of capturer of the fourth principal township five, of capturer of section there of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the south soldiers bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor.

Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proctamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with exceptions and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and reliance on the confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and reliance on the confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and reliance on the confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and reliance on the confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and reliance of the morthwest quarter of ten on the west quarter of ten on the west quarter of ten on the west quarter of ten on the cast half of twenty six; the weat half of twenty eight, by Caroline Lee Hentz.

May 26—w13w

West half of the southeast quarter of the disposal of the disposal of the disposal of the third day of October next, for the disposal of the disposal of the third day of October next, for the disposal of the business of the following sections, and parts of sections, and p

The Daily Republi

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1853.

No. 44.

VOL. V.

At the land office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit: North of the base line and east of the fourth princi-

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range Fractional township twenty one, west of Wol

Fractional township twenty one, west of Wolf river, and townships twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships twenty one and twenty two, west of Wolf river and Bayou, and townships twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range fourteen.

Fractional township twenty two, west of Wolf river, townships twenty three and twenty four, and fractional townships twenty five and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range sixteen.

At the land office at LA CROSSE, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty and twenty one, of range one Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twen

y, and twenty one, of range two.
Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range eleven.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range

twelve.
Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range thirteen.

North of the base line and east of the fourth prin cipal meridian

Townships twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, and twenty four, of range one.
Township twenty one, of range two.
At the land office at STEVENS'S POINT, commencing on Monday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following townships and parts of wnships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Township twenty six, of range four.
Township twenty six, of range five.
Sections three to ten, fifteen to twenty two, and twenty six to thirty five, in township twenty six; township twenty seven, (except sections thirteen, twenty four, twenty five, thirty five, and thirty six,) and townships twenty eight, twenty nine, and thirty, of range six.
Sactions one, two, eleven to fourteen, twenty three to twenty five, and thirty six, in township twenty six; sections thirteen, twenty four, twenty five, thirty five, and thirty six, in township twenty seven; sections five to eight, seventeen to twenty sixfl; township twenty nine, (except sections twen ty five to twenty eight, and thirty three to thirty six,) and township thenty nine, (except sections twen ty five to twenty eight, and thirty three to thirty six,) and township thirty, of range seven.

Sections one to five, eight to fifteen, twenty two to twenty seven, thirty five and thirty six, in township twenty four; township twenty five, (except sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty one;) township twenty six; town-

Townships seven, of range eighteen.

Township seven, of range eighteen.

North of the baseline, seest of the meridian, and east of Peart river.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range five.

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight. The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in vialics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said rallroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washing.

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermeationed land, offices in the State of Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the third day of October of next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal world in the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal world in the following named townships, viz:

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North of the base line and west of the fourth principal world in the following named townships, viz:

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 1th July, 1846, herelabefore referred to, precent at Mineral Point, until after they have been offered at public sale at such principal world in the public sale at such principal world in the pub

two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-first day of June, Anno Dominione thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. By the President:

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office. June 23-1aw13w

RED RIVER RAFT.

RED RIVER RAFT.

The PERSON to whom the contract was awardd under former advertisements for proposals
having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited
as follows:

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of
next September for the removal of obstructions to
the navigation of Red river (Louisians) occasioned
by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation
free from the same for the longest period.

The amount of these proposals united is not to
exceed the sum of \$100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft,

The amount of these proposals united is not to exceed the sum of \$100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft, (thoroughly,) and to keep the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said time not to be later than the 1st day of June, 1856; and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he bluds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for \$20,000, with two good sureties, each for the sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certificate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth \$10,000 over and above all their debts and inbilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with. onditions shall be complied with.

conditions shall be complied with.

Terms of payment.

Of the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the above object, \$50,000 shall be paid as the work of removing the raft sdvances, as follows—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall report that a portion of the raft has been removed, the same shall be inspected by an officer appointed by the War Department; and if it shall appear that such is the fact, the Department will pay such a proportion of the said sum of \$50,000 as the portion removed shall bear to the entire raft, provided no accided as a summent shall be made for less than one-

district the second property of the property o

THE REPUBLIC.

From the Home Journal Saratoga Springs. We're going to Saratoga Springs;
To-morrow we'll be off;
For Ma has got some chains and rings,
And Pa has got a cough;
And they must hasten, with their daughters,
To cure them both with Congress waters.

I feel as if my heart had wings-It's just the trip I need;
And we have purchased heaps of things, To make the plan succeed; My lawns are lovely, I'll engage, And such a sweet new pink barego

We'll follow where the "ton" has led, For Pa is somewhat ill; And Ma has got a dreadful head,
That aches—to try its skill—
Manœuvring for Nell and me,
And Angeline and Rosalie.

Papa declares he'll take the four, Although I'm sure he knows The thing will cloud our prospects o'er Forever with the beaux; For many a heart will turn to clubs, That counts at length the four Miss Stubbs.

And I may win a coach-and-four. And I may win a cot; But sure no Brown, or Smith, or Moore, Need bid for this fair lot; For I am bound to stake my game On full three syllables of nar

And yet it is a bitter cup, When youth is in a glow,
To give its brightest prospects up
Because there's such a row
Of Misses Stubbs—for all our charms Are lost in half a score of arms.

But Ma has bid me think myself How Pa will have to plod To gain the necessary pelf For Clara, Blanche, and Maud; For Pa has got a chime of belles, Whose music ain't the kind that sells.

But I must make my outfit go For something sure as fate;
'Tis hope's last chance, and few can know
How badly I should hate,
When life is done with all its rubs,
To mark my tomb with Jeannie Stubbs.

mus, who visited England in the early part of the sixteenth century, gives a curious description of an English interior of the better class. The furniture was rough; the walls unplastered but sometimes wainscotted or hung with tapestry; and the floors covered with rushes, which were not changed for menths. The dogs and cats had free acceptance of the static of the cess to the eating rooms, and fragments of meat and bones were thrown to them, which they de-voured among the rushes, leaving what they could not eat to rot there, with the draining of beer ves-sels and all manner of unmentionable abominasels and all mammer of unmentionable abominations. There was nothing like refinement or elegance in the luxury of the higher ranks; the indulgence which their wealth permitted consisted in rough and wasteful profusion. Salt beef and strong ale constituted the principal part of Queen Elizabeth's breakfast, and similar refreshments were served to her in bed for supper. At a series of entertainments given in York by the nobility in 1600, where each exhausted his invention to outdo the others, it was universally admitted that Lord Goring won the palm for the magnificence of his fancy. The description of this supper will give us a good idea of what was then thought magnificent; it consisted of four brawny pigs piping hot, bitted and harnessed with ropes of sausages to a huge pudding in a bag, which served for a chariot.

The set of the think, we must remember somedimes, resumes them, resumes her pristine sway; her yoke is easy, for it is twined themselves, for it is twined the principal part of Queen sway; her yoke is easy, for it is twined times. Early nature, now and then, resumes her pristine sway; her yoke is easy, for it is twined the principal part of Queen sway; her yoke is easy, for it is twined the principal part of Queen sway; her yoke is easy, for it is twined times. Uncertained doth in the friend you meet, why tell him of it?

Uncertain Paperary.—Two gentlemen in one of the Southern States owned a slave together. He was a valuable servant; a smart, industrious, and withal a genuine darkee. One of the owners of youth, whose fragrance doth not all decay, even though their petals droop and pale. Occasions come, and positions are felt, and with all a genuine darkee. One of the owners in the same pristine sway; her yoke is easy, for it is twined themselves, and with a genuine darkee. One of the owners of youth, whose fragrance doth not all decay, even though their petals droop and pristines.

Bitter things may be tasted in those realms, and withal a genuine darkee. One of the owners of the owners of the owner

makes of the corn deficiency in Great Britain are partial payment shall be made for less than one tenth part of the whole work. The remaining \$50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years during which the contractor shall bind himself to keep the navigation open, of which fact the Department is to be the sole judge.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is, for the removal of the raft, and for keeping the river open for a specified period. No separate proposals for portions of it will be considered.

The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for removing Red River Raft."

The War Department reserves to itself the right of awarding the contract according to its own judgment of the most favorable bid and the most responsible bidder.

To be inserted in the Union, Republic, and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Cincin.

our purpose is exposed to the fire of affliction.

Dross may float at first upon the surface, but the heat of the flame and the infusion of purer material will otherialize the grosser ingredients, and the immaculate ore will remain. That ore is virtuous resolution, and it will not become mingled again with the earthly substance that destroys its

Memory is of the past and of the future too, inasmuch as it yields to that future the hues of the past and forms its outline. Circumstances fill up the prescribed boundaries, and bring out in strong relief the delicate tints which flicker from what has been.

Our recollections regulate our life, and he who remembers well and rightly cannot easily go astray. His thoughts being turned so often into the by-gone, acquire a direction they do not vary from when permitted to wander into the future.

Early lessons, gentle teachings, holy counsels, stored faithfully in the memory, and oft referred to in after years, are a faithful guide to conduct. Their quiet beauty and their pure wisdom steal with their undying brightness even through the heavy folds of custom, and partially illume the yet untravelled caverns of time.

Remembrance is drowned in the excitement and bustle of the world. Hurried on by a thousand mundane nevelties, occupied in chasing shadows that elude constantly our eager grasp, dazzled by the prospect of ever-retreating happiness, and by ambitious longings, we turn not to the expanding pathway which follows backward to our cradle.

Did we oftener recal the peaceful home, the simple some the expanding pathway which follows backward to our cradle.

Did we oftener recal the peaceful home, the simple some the expanding pathway which follows backward to our cradle.

Did we oftener recal the peaceful home, the simple song, the smiling children, the guileless sport, which were once our only joy, and that little joy was paradise, we should be—oh, how much happier! Innocence would then come back to us in the beauticous forms of childhood; and vice and temperation would retreat before their congruence. temptation would retreat before their conquering serenity. We would live again the true life of contentment, and a lot rarely granted to man's

contenument, and a lot rarely granted to man's weak waywardness would be ours.

But we must think, we must remember sometimes. Early nature, now and then, resumes her pristine sway; her yoke is easy, for it is twined with the flowers of youth, whose fragrance doth not all decay, even though their petals droop and pale. Occasions come, and positions are felt, and scenes present themselves, when memory rushes irresistibly upon the mind, and carries it into almost forgotten realms.

Taction.

Days will and do come—for nature created such days—when we have the strength, the will, and the courage to look back. Such days are the mates of the corn deficiency in Great Britain are very large. The following are extracts from the circular of the Messrs. Sturge, under date of Au-

often, since the light is soothing to the heart and balm to the troubled conscience. The coming of the Sabbath should be a sacred and a happy period; its each return should find the worlding stronger, nobler, purer, advanced a pace nearer unto Heaven.

Sweet Sabbath, ye approach like an universal deliverer into the land of bondage, and strike off the chains in which the spirit is bound. Ye restore the freedom to think of the past and of the golden hour to practice one to obtain the other. Sabbaths should be white days in our existence, and no deed of ours should spot their purity. They should be passed meekly and happily, and remembered with holiness, not as different periods, but as one pure whole.

A short time afterwards, while Tom was sailing in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in in a dory, the boat capsized and sunk, leaving in in a dory, the boat capsized and surk, leaving in in a dory, the boat capsized and surk, leaving in in a dory, the boat capsized and surk, leaving in in a dory, the boat capsized and surk, leaving in in a dory, the boat capsized and surk, leaving in in a dory, the boat capsized and surk per critical condition. Being a strong fellow he struck out for the shore, a land struck out for the shore, and after a hard struggle reached it almo

but as one pure whole.

League memory with the Sabbath, and when League memory with the Sabbath, and when the mind treads reverently by the tomb of buried years, there will be found flowers blossoming above the graves. There will be no mourners above the first sepulchred ashes; but happy faces and fair forms will be gathered about the burial-places, the faces and forms of the ministers of time, and they will smile to think that those beneath the ground were kindly cherished by the pilgrim who walks amid the past to obtain strength for the future. That pilgrim will be yourself, reader, if you "remember the Sabbath to keep it holy," and you will move with joy by those dear graves, until an angel shall meet you there and kiss your brow with immortality, and bear you emparadised in her transparent arms upward, where the stars live and where your soul's home shines.

THE REASON WHY "BRUDDER DICKSON" LEFT THE REASON WHY "BRUDDER DICKSON" LEFT THE CHURCH.—Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in one of our large New England towns, was shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, one morning, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connexion with a colored church in that place.

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, Mr. Dickson," said the customer.

"No, sah, not at all."

"Wheth are you not a member of the African

"What, are you not a member of the African

churchi"
"Not dis year, sah."
"Why did you leave their communion, Mr
Dickson' if I may be permitted to ask."
"Why, I tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson "Why, I tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor on the palm of his hand. "It was joss like dis—I jined dat church in good faif. I gin ten dollars toward de stated preaching of de gospill de fuss year, and the church peepil all call me Brudder Dickson. De second year my business not good, and I only gib him five dollars. Dat year the church peepil call me Mister Dickson. Dish razor hurt you sah?"
"No, razor tolbul well."
"Wall, sah, de third year I feel berry poor—

"Wall, sah, de third year I feel berry poor—sickness in my family—and I didn't give no fin for preaching. Well, sah, arter dat they call me ole preaching. Well, sah, arter di nigger Dickson, an I leff 'em!"

day repose." Its principle of action is moral sussion. The signers of the agreement engage to do no work on the Sabbath, nor to cause others to work, and to neither buy nor sell. They agree to give their custom to such tradesmen and master workmen as conform to their ideas on the subject. This is thought to be nothing more than just, as an indemnity is certainly due to such as voluntarily renounce labor on the most profitable day in the week.

SEUBEN HUNT, of Peoria, Illinois, who had being "the first to discover the disease, and combined the resulting through Texas, and had reached St. Louis on his return, went to lodge with a friend, and the night being exceedingly hot, they removed their beds to the flat-roof of the house. From thence, while walking about in the dark to sol himself, Mr. Hunt pitched upon a pile of stones in the street, and died in great agony. He was a man of family and property.

This render it an agreeable and instructive newspa alike worthy the patronage of every family, appropriate for the perusal of every reader. TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably

n advance.
GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C

Remembrance of the Sabbath.

Memory is a curse or a blessing, as it reflects either a virtuous or a vicious past. Despite of human will it fulfils its functions, painting upon the delicate canvas of the brain bright and lovely images before which the heart glows with happiness, or sketching ghastly phantoms that glare hours of agony in moments, and will not vanish.

Memory may be a beautiful or a hideous gift; a calm eve of leavenly stars winking down hope into our breasts, or a heavy night of tempest, dashing from our vision the clear sky which we must behold or else despond. It is the glorious moonlight dancing o'er the wake of waters on which our life-bark rides, or the threatening thunder-cloud pregnant with destruction and growing in wrath.

By the holy light of memory men have traced their course through time, and discovered the golden path whose beginning without end is bliss, and whose radiant arch is eternity. By its baleful beams have men turned from the pursuit of true happiness, and followed seeming pleasure until, ignise fature like, it has led them into noisome pools whence arise exhalations pestiferous and fatal.

Memory is the crucible of the mind in which our purpose is exposed to the fire of affliction. Dross may float at first upon the surface, but the heat of the flame and the infusion of pure material will etherialize the grosser ingredients, and the

of events. When it does, and friends glade in take their watch with you, what an upbraiding of conscience in the sick man's bosom, as he reflects "this is the friendship I refused my neighbors." But there's no use talking about it. We have presented the idea; and that's enough.

[Evansville Journat.

few weeks!" &c., &c.

The consequence is, Mrs. M. returns home depressed in spirits, and says to her husband, "I must look very ill, indeed, for I can hardly meet an acquaintance from home who does not tell me so." Thus are the efforts of husband and children to keep the heart of a wife and mother cheerful, completely frustrated. Such is the effect of these inconsiderate remarks upon Mrs. M., that it is seriously feared they will hasten a fond wife and mother into the grave.

mother into the grave.
Should this meet the eye of any one who is accustomed thus to address the feeble, let him think of the effect upon his own mind, if constantly addressed in this way. If you have suspicions of ill health in the friend you meet, why tell him of it?

A practice possessing some merit is coming into vogue in New Orleans. It is the building of large and elegant verandahs in front of the second stories of buildings, so as to cover the whole breadth of the side-walk, and protect pedestrians from the sun and rain making a cool and com-fortable promenade. When placed over stores they have the advantage of saving the cost of awnthey have the advantage of saving the cost of awnings, and answer the same purpose more effectively, though rendering the store rather darker. An effort somewhat similar was attempted in London some years back, when the Quadrant was erected, but in that case the houses were built over the side-walk, leaving the basement open for the pavoment a range of fluted columns near the curbstone, supported the outer wall. They are used for stores, but the latter are thought to be too dark. The New Orleans idea is an improvement on this plan, which would alis an improvement on this plan, which would allow of a lighter appearance.

A "PROGRESSIVE" Young LADY .- "You see, grandma, before you suck this egg, or, more properly speaking, before you extract the matter contained within this shell by suction, you must make an incision at the apex and a corresponding

make an incision at the apex and a corresponding aperture at the base."

"La, my dear, how very ingenious! Why they only used to make a hole in each end in my time. Well, I declare, they're making improvements in very thing now-a-days!"

An Incident.—A little boy, poorly clad, standing in front of the Western Hotel, was accosted this morning by a rude young man, with the question: "Does your mother know you are out?" The little fellow looked at the interrogator a moment, while his bosom heaved and tears gathered in his eyes, and replied, "Sir, my dear mother is dead." [Buffalo Republic.]

Brand was invented by Raymundus Lillius, a combrated alchemist, who died in 1315. But for many centuries it was only used as a medicine, and chiefly as an external application.

AWKWARD HONOR.-In 1832 a medical gentleman wrote a letter to Sir Henry Halford on cho-lera, in which he took to himself the credit of being "the first to discover the disease, and com-municate it to the public!" The public is much